The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,847.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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First insertion	Rs. 5
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
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In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees,2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	..	Leaves Tuticorin	..
„ Rutnagherry	5	„ Colombo	12
„ Vingorla	5	„ Galle	14
„ Goa	7	„ Negapatam	17
„ Carwar	6	„ Madras	19
„ Mangalore	7	„ Cocanada	21
„ Cannanore	8	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Calicut	9	„ Gopaulpore	28
„ Beypore	10	„ False Point	24
„ Cochin	10	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26
„ Alleppy	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s s. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	29
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Mahoomerah	29
„ Guadur	15	„ Fao	30
„ Muscat	17	„ Bushire	May. 1
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Bahrein	1
„ Linga	21	„ Linga	6
„ Bushire	28	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Koweit	23	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	25	„ Guadur	12
„ Mahomerah	25	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ON OR ABOUT 16TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 2,26 Tons, 1,350 H.P., effective, Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander (well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta), built last year expressly for the Passenger Trade, is provided with ever comfort and convenience for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. She has a Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ice-house, &c., and carr es a Surgeon and Stewardess. Each Cabin has a large port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LIVERPOOL	„ 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,

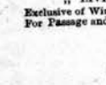
or

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

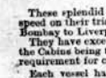
For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE New Steamer CASTOR, 2,700 Tons, now on her first voyage, will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th April 1874. The CASTOR has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£55	0	£25	0	£10-0
To Port Said	£33	6	£23	0	£14-6
To Suez	£32	8	£22	0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 20th March 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees, through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	.....	22	.....	8	
Port Said	36	.....	24	.....	9	
Alexandria	39	.....	25	.....	9-10	
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14	Without food.
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	.....	35	.....	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GEONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 30th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 Tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain N. Rossell, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

HINDOSTAN..	3,113	„ 600 H.P., 30th March 1874.
PEKIN	3,777	„ 600 H.P., 13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE..	3,763	„ 600 H.P., 27th do.
INDUS	3,473	„ 500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave about 6th April.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers, only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 15th April.

THE Splendid S.S. COLOMBO, 2,236 Tons, Joseph Brown, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fifty First and Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 30 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	„ 300

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumdhur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of Piece Goods, &c.

Also, 1 case stone table ornaments, well executed, representing fruits, groups of doves, stone pieces of chess boards, Lyons' ru ons, dogs, fruit plates, eggs, canary birds on fruits, large dishes in plates, books with the likeness of the present Pope of Rome, &c

Also, a quantity of furniture of a gentleman changing his res dence, comprising a splendid collection of butterflies and insects in case, oleographs, round and pier tables, arm chairs, cupboards, stove, meat safe on stand, glass and crockeryware, saloon rifle, screens, cruet stand, knives, forks and spoons, matting, &c.

15 Boxes 8till Champagne
10 Bales Grey Shirting, 7½ lbs
10 ditto ditto 6 and 9 lbs
5 ditto Water Twist, No. 30s
4 Cases Coloured Handkerchieves
5 ditto T Red Cambrics, 24 yards

An Invoice of shoe, hair and cloth brushes, chest and cupboard locks, and oak painted English tin dispatch boxes in sets of 3

1 Case English Tin Painted Shallow and Foot Baths

AT 2 P.M. :

One Fine large Kattiawar Cow

SALE OF SHARES in the Apollo Press Company and Port Canning Company.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of Jairam Sewjee, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned Mo gagors—

On account of Borah Hyderally Mahomedally—
1 Share in the Apollo Press Company in 5 Issues

On account of Mr. Rutton ee Manockjee Billimoria—
6 Shares in the Port Canning Company
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Memonwada Street.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Cooverjee Pranjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Memon Adam Abba :—

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Memonwada Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186-6-0 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Memonwada Street, on the north by a gu ley, and the property of Abdool Currem Abban, and on the south by the house of Memon Ebrahimtoola Ahmed, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2660 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 130, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Memon Adam Abba and other tenants.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Barouche, &c , at No. 4, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furnitur , &c., the property of Surgeon Major L. S. Bruce, proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dining and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4, tea-water and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, waiter, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery &c. Handsome black wood French rolsted furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, side board, dining room chairs cellaret, teacaddy, handsome circular, pier, sofa, card and wine tables, easy and drawing room chairs, and half-backed sofas, a centre ottoman, tea cozy, handsome dr wing room carpet, plated 3 light hanging and wall lamp, a lady's Dev nport, a full-toned mahogany grand square piano by Schroder, teapoys, screens, best rate chromolithographs in gilt frames, hatstand, handsome English brass and iron bedsteads, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dispatch art cles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M. :

A handsome English built barouche by "Rigly and Robinson."

A do. Bay Arab riding horse.

A set of best brown leather plated mounted double harness, a hunting saddle by "Grant and Son," &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of choice and selected English mahogany and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate German medium size slate billiard table by Antonio Cate, a first-class light four-seated open carriage by Cesare Sala Milono, made to order, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting Arab carriage horses, sets of English double harness, &c., at No. 283, Middle Colaba, opposite Post Office Chowkey.

On Wednesday the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to submit to public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, billard table, carriage horses, &c., the property of A. G. Pillastri, Esq., Italian Consul.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED IRON WIRE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M. at the Godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Meadow Street, Fort, the following damaged Iron Wire, on account of the concerned :—

Ex Asia.
8—C A R—53 casks damaged Iron Wire.
7 cases do. do. do.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back at 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. ELGIN are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS on the Bunders. No claim will be admitted ed for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the Steamer leaves the Port.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th March 1874.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army. *New Edition, large size*	2 4
Quatre vingt treize, par Victor Hugo. 3 Vols	12 0
Index to Parliamentary Report on E. I. Finance	1 8
Sir Bartle Frere on the Bengal Famine	3 4
Longfellow's Prose Works	4 12
Maudsley on Responsibility in Mental Disease	3 4
Varnbery's Central Asia and the Anglo-Russian Frontier Question	5 12
Balzac's Contes Drolatiques, translated into English and illustrated by Doré	7 12
Lord Lytton's Herald. Knebworth Edition	2 4
Statesman's Year Book, 1874	6 12
Lytton's Fables in Song. 2 Vols	9 8
Guy's Hand Book of Public Health	3 4
Other Men's Minds, 7,000 choice extracts	6 12
The Sailor's Pocket Book	4 12
A Fight for Life; by May Thomas	2 4
The Moon; by Nasmyth and Carpenter. 24 plates	18 12
Corbett's Climate and Resources of Upper India	3 4
Rogers' Origin of the Species	7 8
Ancient Classics for English Readers. Plato	1 8
Smog Dictionary. New Edition	3 12
Cecil's Tryst	1 4
Loudon's Heart; by Farjeon	1 4
Taylor's Confessions of a Thug	3 12
Forster's Life of Dickens. Vol. 3	10 0
Ribbledale, by Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth. 3 Vols	20 0
Burke's Peerage, 1874	21 12
Lodge's Peerage, 1874	20 0
Debrett's Peera e of England	12 0
Almanack de Gotha, 1874	4 8
Timb's Anecdotes, Lives of Later Wits and Humourists. 2 Vols	13 4
Simpson's Meeting the Sun, a journey all round the World. Numerous Illustrations	15 0
Blunt's Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, Ecclesiastical Parties, and Schools of Religious Thought	22 8
Albert Lunel; by Lord Brougham	1 4
Oriental Sporting Magazine. Reprint of vols. 1 to 5	17 8
Once a Week. Vol. 12	4 4
Health; a Handbook for Households and Schools	2 4
Winkworth's Theologia Germanica	3 0
Perry's Elementary Treatise on Steam	3 0
Wilson's Student's Guide to Zoology	4 4
Schorlemmer's Chemistry of Carbon Compounds	8 12
Hamilton's Lecture on Syphilitic Osteitis and Periostetis.	4 4
Colebrook's Miscellaneous Essays, with Life. 2 Vols	17 8
Motley's Life and Death of John of Barnveld. 2 Vols	17 8
Gelkie's Great Ice Age, and its relation to the Antiquity of Man	15 0
Ueberweg's History of Philosophy. Vol. 2	13 4
Carlyle's Wilhelm Meister. Vol. 1	2 4
Lytton's Caxtons. Knebworth Edition	10 0
Handley Cross. New Edition	13 4
Thorpe Regis; by Author of Rose Garden. 2 Vols	5 8
Spalding's Khiva and Turkistan	5 12
Sir Vincent Eyre's Lays of a Knight Errant in Many Lands.	4 12
Robert Buchanan's Poetical Works. 1 Vol	3 12
Faraday's Chemistry of a Candle	3 0
Stubb's Constitutional History of England, VI	7 8
Murray's Manual of Mythology. 2nd Edition, 45 Plates	5 12
Colborne's Lilliputian Regiment in box	35 0
Elliott's History of India. Vol. 5	13 4
Markham's History of Persia	13 4
New Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun; by S. Mossman	9 8
Bow's Economies of Construction in relation to Framed Structures	3 4
Hart's Manual of Public Health	7 12
Hogarth's Work with Life and Anecdotal Descriptions of his Pictures. *All the plates reduced in facsimile.* 3 Vols	14 4
The Conquest of the Sea—Divers and Diving	3 0
Dictionary of Daily Wants. New Edition	4 12
Stonehenge's Rural Sports. *New Edition*	11 4
Weale's Engineer's Pocket Book, 1874	3 12
Woinovits' Austrian Cavalry Exercise	4 8
Hints on the Working and Duties of Cavalry; by an Indian Cavalry Officer, *with diagrams*	4 8
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book, 1874	3 12
Curwen's History of Booksellers	4 12
The Graphic. Volume July to Dec. 1873	15 0
Hooker's Indian Flora.; part 2	6 12
Letters from India and Cashmere. *Illustrated*	20 0
Rodwell's Birth of Chemistry. *Nature Series*	2 4
Whitcombe's Bygone Days in Devon and Cornwall	4 12
Faraday on the Various Forces of Nature	3 0
Horse, Master, and Donkey: three letters by "Blunt Spurs"	1 0
Holidays with Hobgoblins	1 4
Main's Life and Conversations of Dr. Johnson	6 12
Scenes of Scottish Story: engravings by W Ballingall	6 12
London Society, Vol. July to December	6 12
Major Tulloch's Report on Water Supply of Bombay	10 0
Lockyer's Solar Physics	20 0
Punch's Pocket Book, 1874	1 8
Bett's Naturalist in Nicaragua	7 8
Army and Navy Signal Book	2 8
Dr. H. V. Carter on Urinary Calculi	4 0
Vanity Fair Album. Vol. 5	26 0
The Speaker's Commentary. Vol. 4	15 0
Trollope's Phineas Redux. 2 Vols	15 0
Sybil's Book; by Lady Barker	3 0
The Stately Homes of England. Illustrated	13 4
Pettigrew on Animal Locomotion	3 12
Cooper's Mishmee Hills: an attempt to Penetrate Thibet from Assam	6 12
The Fairy Family, Ballads and Metrical Tales, illustrating the Fairy Mythology of Europe	3 4
Marsden on Cancer	5 8
Peter Parley's Annual, 1874	3 4
Masson's Drummond of Hawthornden	6 12
Supplement to English Cyclopædia of Arts and Science	36 4
Goethe's Conversations with Eckermann	2 4
New's Life, Wanderings, and Labours in Eastern Africa	6 12
Dr. McLeod Campbell on the Nature of the Atonement	3 12
Ferguson's History of Modern Architecture. New Edition	20 0
Townsend's Manual of Dates. New Edition	11 4
Douglas on Horse Shoeing	4 12
McCaul-land's Sermons in Stones: or Scripture confirmed by Geology. New Edition	3 12
Old and New London. Vol. 1	5 12
Col. Gawler's Sikkim Mountain and Jungle Warfare	2 4
John Bright's Speeches	0 12
Boutell and Aveling's Heraldry, 487 engravings	4 12
Solicitors' Diary, 1874	3 4
Geikie's Geological Primer	0 10
Wood's New Illustrated Natural History	13 4
Grote's Minor Works	8 12
Hunt's Romances of Cornwall	4 12
Freeman on Comparative Politics	8 12
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy	9 8
Erypt as a Health Resort	2 4
Goulburn's Gospel of Childhood	3 4
Hamerton's Chapters on Animals, with 20 etchings	7 12
Picturesque Scenery in Ireland; engravings by Creswick	5 12
Homer's Iliad: translated by Mr. J. G. Cordery. 2 Vols	10 0
Jules Favre's Government of the National Defence	6 12
Strickland's Life of Mary Queen of Scots. 2 Vols	6 8
Jerrold's Story of a Feather. New Edition	1 8
Beauty: What it is, and how to Preserve it	0 10
Kitchen's History of France to 1453	6 12
Children's Garland from the best Poets. New Edition	3 12
Brachet's Etymological French Dictionary	6 12
MacArthur's History of Scotland	1 4
Lyrics of Ancient Palestine	5 0
Erasmus Wilson's Lectures on Dermatology	6 12
Burton's History of Scotland. Vol. 5, Small Edn	4 12
Richards on Wood Working Machines and Factories	3 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BISHOP of BOMBAY will hold a COURSE of SERVICES in BYCULLA CHURCH, daily, during the present week. Service will commence at 8 P.M.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. BELLONA, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the Steamer's departure.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require for one year, commencing from 1st May next, estimated at 60 tons.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample must accompany each Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security in Cash or Government Paper amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 28th March 1874.

FOR SALE, DE LOSSY & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.—The Undersigned have received for sale a Consignment, direct from the Growers, of these celebrated Wines :

SELECT CUVEE	1 dozen Quarts		Rs. 42
Ditto	2	„ Pints	„ 44
CARTE BLANCHE	1	„ Quarts	„ 38
Ditto	2	„ Pints	„ 40
CARTE VERTE	1	„ Quarts	„ 32
Ditto	2	„ Pints	„ 34

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED A FRESH SUPPLY OF GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

	Rs.
LIEBFRAUMILCH	per doz. quarts 32
Di to	„ pints 17
RAUENTHALER	„ quarts 24
RUDESHEIMER	„ pints 22
Ditto	„ pints 12
NIERSTEINER	„ quarts 20
BODENHEIMER	„ „ 16
OPPENHEIMER	„ „ 20
GEISENHEIMER	„ „ 18
Ditto	„ pints 10
RIESLING	„ quarts 15

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.
10 „ „ „ 10 „

FOR CONSUMPTION IN HOT CLIMATES NO OTHER WINES CAN SURPASS, AND VERY FEW CAN EQUAL, GERMAN WINES.

CLARET.

BY TH. BICHE-LATOUR, BORDEAUX.

		Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts	10
Ditto Ditto	„ pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	„ quarts	12
Ditto ditto	„ pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	„ quarts	16
Ditto ditto ditto	„ pints	9
St. JULIEN ditto ditto	„ quarts	18
Ditto ditto ditto	„ pints	10
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	„ quarts	20

SPARKLING MOSELLE, IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

PORT AND SHERRY.

		Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct import

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 28TH MARCH.

EXCHANGE on London closes for to-day's business at very much the same rates as quoted yesterday, the alterations in our quotations being however slightly in favour of sellers.

Government Securities are in better demand, but values remain almost unaltered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight..... 1s. 11 1/32d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11 3/32d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 11 3/32d. to 3-16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 13/16d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 11/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11 13/16d. to 3/4d.
Credit, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 9/16d to 19/32d.
Credit 3 do. frances ... 249½ to 250.

On Calcutta .....60 days' sight. 97½ to 98
Do. demand..... 100¼ to ⅜
On Madras 30 days' sight 99¼
Do. demand..... par
On China Home Bills, 60 days' sight. 217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent. 106½
Four & half per cent. 102¼
Four per cent. 101¾
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)...103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1896-67 ... ...103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans 104¼
years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872..... 97
New French loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand.....11 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' .....11 ,,
Do. on Merchandise .....13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' .....12 ,,
Bank Bills .....11 ,,
Mercantile Paper .....14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs.	10-6
Carolas ... ... ,,	200
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,,	222
Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ,,	214½
Bar Silver... ... ... ,,	106¾
Gold Leaf ... ... ,,	16-12
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English 100 touch ... ... ,,	16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,,	16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

FOUR steamers came in this morning and a panic ensued: rates for Liverpool declined to £2-12-6, but have since advanced slightly, as a good leal of tonnage was rekt; the market however is very weak. Sail rates quiet and unchanged.

London	Cotton	No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£3 6s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£3 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolams	£2 7s. 6d.
	Coir Pith	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton...	£3 5s.
	Coffee	
Orient and Steamers—		
To London		£3 0s. 0d.
To Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
To Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
To Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
To Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ... Salt		Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET strong; inquiry for Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue and Colaba Land shares at increased rates. Spinning shares closed firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of Sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
12,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	727½
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res.issue	405
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
12,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	400 nil
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	129
40,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	49

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21⅜-20	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	10⅜-10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	4⅜-10	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19⅜-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

625	1,250	all	100 ps.	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
500	2,500	all	175p.c	Alliance Spinning	2,200
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,300
900	1,000	all	90*	Bombay United	1,335
1,650	150	150	65*	Broach Mills	290
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,725
150	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,345
1,000	...	870	...	Khandesh Spinning	200
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	125
1,850	1,500	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,690
900	1,000	all	100p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,350
800	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,850
600	2,500	1,500	100 p.c	Royal	2,300
500	1,000	1,000	200p.c	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,740 xd
500	1,000	250	10p.c	Do. Do. 1/4 shares	365

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	10 0 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	110 0 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	875
100	500	all	45 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	200
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,000
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.....	800
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New.....	200
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	..	..	Carwar Company.....	700
500	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	3,900
850	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.....	2,200
100	6,500	all	300 p.c	Fort Press Co.....	3,900 xd
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1 0
300	1,000	all	70 p.c	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,400	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	400
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	565
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Princeof Wales Press.....	1,700
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	1,050
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.....	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,100
100	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
200	350	all	50 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
400	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,250	135 p.c	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
.....	50	...	...	Bombay Gas Company ...	40
1,000	...	all	15p.ct	Landing and Shipping	
500	.....	300	15 ps.	Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	115
2,150	...	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	0	all	12 ps.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	26
.....	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
.....	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation			
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	17	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market on Saturday closed quiet without any change in prices. The following sales are reported on the 28th instant:—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings fine 30 in. 30 yds. 10 lbs. at Rs. 7 4 0
600 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 5½ ,, at ,, 3 6 0
500 ,, P. O. & White Pints 24 ,, 28 ,, at ,, 4 1 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegram of the 27th instant reports the Liverpool Market as closing dull, without however any alteration in rates. The sales of the day amount to 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 are taken off on account of speculation and for exports, and of which 3,000 are Surats, which are said to be heavy. The Cotton market here has been quiet without change in prices. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday:—

75 candies New Mowa ..... at Rs. 180
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 180½
50 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 180-81
50 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 179-80
50 ,, ,, Dholerah ..... at ,, 75
150 ,, ,, Broach M.G..... at ,, 192
50 ,, ,, Khandesh..... at ,, 160
300 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 163-70
50 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 163-64½
75 ,, ,, Julgaum ..... at ,, 173
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 170
100 ,, ,, Nuggur ..... at ,, 168

YARNS.

1,250 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30½..... at 25½ as. per lb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	O run (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, March 25.
28	Elgin (.)	Miller	Liverpool, Feb. 15.
	Pellona (s)	Rhodes	Liverpool, Feb. 13.
	Renown (s)	Smith	Newcastle, Feb. 9.
	Amelia (s)	Stockdale	Shields, Dec. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	J. P. Smith	William	Havre.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)..	McNeill.....	C ast and Carwar.
29	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Cutch,

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Hankow, to Liverpool.
Steamer Colombo, to Liverpool.
Steamer Amelia, to Liverpool,
Ship Alabama, to Calcutta via Coast.
Ship Eugene, to Calcutta.
Barque, Fluellin, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVALS.

24 Sea Gull (s).....Ridge .....Rangoon, March 19.
India (s) .....Henderson .....Fa se Point, March 23.

Mar. DEPARTURE.

24 St amers Himalaya, Mahratta and Fitzpatrick.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH MARCH.

FROM LONDON.

Trafalgar s, 115 cases geneva, M & E Bezunjee, Yeddo s, 15 cases paper, Tyabally Abdoolally; 12 casks paints, Doosabhoy Sulemanjee 25 Kegs bottles quick silver, Essabhoy Ahmed.
Nio s, 50 hogsheds beer, The L. A. & A Co.
Coimbatore, 27 packages glassware, M. P. Writor.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 14 hogsheads claret, L. Stoille & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 200 cases claret, and 22 cases champagne, Pochajee Framjee & Co; 50 cases brandy, R. B Dorabjee 25 cases Vermouth, and 301 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Caunte, 100 bales cotton, S. L. Managhten; 500 bales cotton Lyon & Co.
Ellen Bates, 213 cwts bones, Ewart Bates & Co.
City of Richmond, 32 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co 100 bales cotton, A. Trading & Co. 121 bales cotton, Nusserbhoy Shamlal.
Pegasus, 390 bales cotton, Nagindas Premchund.
Ellerslie, 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 150 bales cotton Lyon & Co; 400 cwts myrabolams, Jetta Pursumal Ardgowan, 75 cwts coir yarn, Mowjee Dayal.
Greenock, 700 bales cotton, Khetsey Poonja.
Manila, 54 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Strathclyde s, 566 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co; 5 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe & Co; 50 bales wool, Haridas Gangjee.
Potomac s, 50 bales cotton, The L A & A Co.
Hector s, 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macgnaghten; 32 bales cotton, Megjee Dayal; 1 box shawls, H. A. Tali bally 50 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha.
Lady Lycett s, 56 bales cotton, Soonderdass Moolje, 200 bales cotton, Nuseerwanjee Manockjee & Co;
130 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co 53 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 35 bales wool, Tiruthdass Nundram; 100 bales cotton, Visnoo Roognath, 52 bales cotton, Narandass Moolchund.
John Tennant s, 54 bales cotton, Passoo Versey; 200 bales cotton steam Hobart & Co, 500 cwts coir yarn, Nagurdass Purmanndass, 300 bale. hemp, W. Nicol & Co. 8 bales hides and skins Peerbhoy Damjee.
Amelia s, 400 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s, 19 cases cardmamons, Kessowjee Huneraz,

FOR PORT SAID.

Cheswick s, 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, 250 bags gingellyseed Ralli Brothers,
Hindostan s, 3 cases shawls W. Nicol & Co

FOR GENOA.

Arthurs, 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co; 25 bales wool, Haridas Gangjee; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Caster s, 65 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co. 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Caster s, 550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Celestial Empire, 2,000 bags linseed, Passoo Versey
Trafalgar s, 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 50 bales cotton, Toolsidass Jadowjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s, 27 packages sharkfins, and 28 packages fishmaws. Mahomed Allana; 431 bales cotton Jairez Peerbhoy 90 bales cotton, Peerbhoy Assur; 112 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 23 balas cotten, L. G. Batlee boye.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 27.

Rsikes, Colonel, Madras 44th Regiment, on leave, from Kamptee
Wallace, Colonel, Bengal 2/25th Foot, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Westropp, Colonel, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.
Bythell, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Assseghur.
O'Donel, Captain, Bengal Commissariat Department, on leave, from Allahabad.
Eyton, Lieutenant, Late Bengal 55th Regiment, on leave, from Roorkee.

DEPARTURE—MARCH 28.

Toole, Captain, Deolalee Department, from leave, to Deolalee.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 26th March, 1874.

The undermentioned officers have obtained privilege leave:—
9th Brigade R A—Capt R Sadlier For 60 days, from the 1st April 1874.
F 18 R A—Maj C Newport For 60 days, from date of departure.
68th L I—Col J H Kirby For 60 days from date of departure.
68th L I—Capt J Bouhlman For 60 days, from date of departure. This cancels the leave granted in Divis onOrder, No 116 of the 19th instant.
68th L I—Lieut C Fulton For 60 days, from date of departure.
1st Light Cavalry—Surg McAlister For 60 days, from the 5th April 1874.
1st Grenadier N I—Surg Maj T Miller For 60 days, from the 4th April 1874.
Staff—Col D Boyd For 60 days, from the 8th P. oximo.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 25.)

Mr William Henry Henderson is appointed to act as a Joint Mag and Dep y Collr of the first grade in Tirhoot.

Mr Herbert Hankey, Additional Commissioner, Bhagulpore Division, is allowed furlough for eighteen months on Medical Certificate.

Mr Henry Dawson, Acting Di trict Supt of Police, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed twenty months' leave on Medical Certificate.

Surg-Maj Charles Palmer, M D, Presidency and Marine Surgeon is allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave under Section 18 (b)—1 of the Civil Leave Code, prep ratory to proceeding to Europe on furlough, embarking at Bombay.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medi al Department:—

Su g-Maj E McKell-r, M D, of the Medical Department, in medic charge, 1st Bengal Cav lry, to officiate as Secy to the Surg Genl, Indian Medical Servi e, whilst Surg K McLeo', M D, may be employed under the Govt of Bengal, or until further orders.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Surg-Maj H Cayley, of the M dical Department, Civil, Cuttack to officiate as Supt of the Eye Infirmary during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surg-Maj N C Macnamara, or until further orders.

Mr Samu l Wright is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Purneah.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Mar. 24.)

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to ma e the following appointment:—

Col Arthur Drury, of the Staff Corps, to be Agent for Remounts at Ootacamund, from the 1st April 1874 vice Col T Thompson, wh vacates.

The Rt Hon the Govr is pleased to make the following appointment on His Lordship's personal Staff:—

Lieut Francis Onslow Barrington Foote, of the Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Capt the Hon H M Hobart, permitted at his own request, to resign from date of his departure for Europe.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

C l W Graves of the Staff Corps, on furlough on private affairs under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieut Col J G R Forbes, of the Staff Corps, Offg Chief Engr, 3rd grade, and Secretary to the Chief Commr of Oudh, on furlough on private affair for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Calcutta or Bombay.

Maj J C Hay, of the Staff Corps, general duty, Madras, on furlough on private affairs for two y ars, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Madras Volunteer Guards—Maj W B Wright, is granted furlough to Europe for twelve months, from date departure from Madras.

Col T Thompson, of the Staff Corps, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.

Col A Drury, of the Staff Corps, Wing Officer 34th Regt N I, is granted an extension of his leave to Europe, from the 11th to the 19th March 1874, inclusive, to enable him to rejoin.

The following promo ions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Major James Evan Baillie, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col. from the 20th March 1874.

Capt Henry Tristam O'Reilly, having completed twenty years, service, to be Major from the 20th March 1874.

Lieut (Bt-Capt) Campbell Walker, having completed twelve years' service, four o which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Capt from the 30th March 1874.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Mar. 30	... 5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Apr. 3	... 11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 10	... 11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 4	... 4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China.....	,, 7	... 4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 23	... 5-30 P.M. ...	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 13	... 5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additions fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be used.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pice.	Revised Rate- per ½ oz. Annas Pice.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 30	Monday	May 25
,, ...	April 6		5½ P.M.
,, ...	,, 13	Friday	May 29
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	June 5
,, ...	,, 27	,, ...	,, 12
,, ...	May 4	,, ...	,, 19
,, ...	,, 11	,, ...	,, 26
,, ...	,, 18	,, ...	July 3
		,, ...	,, 10

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformnitations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China and Aus'r lian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	April 7	Monday	June 15
,, ...	,, 21	,, ...	,, 1
Monday	May 4	,, ...	,, 29
,, ...	,, 18	,, ...	July 13
,, ...	June 1	,, ...	,, 10

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	April 4	Saturday	June 27
,, ...	May 2	,, ...	July 25
,, ...	,, 30		

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	April 23	Monday	April 20
,, ...	May 14	,, ...	May 18
Friday	June 5	,, ...	June 12
,, ...	July 3	Friday	July 10

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

	7 P.M.		5 P.M.
Monday	April 13	Friday	June 5
,, ...	May 11	,, ...	July 3

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

To Kurrachee.

Friday	April 3	Wednesday	Aug. 19
,, ...	,, 10	,, ...	Sept. 2
,, ...	May 1	,, ...	,, 16
,, ...	,, 15	Friday	Oct. 2
Wednesday	,, 20	,, ...	,, 16
,, ...	June 10	,, ...	Nov. 30
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	,, 13
,, ...	July 8	,, ...	Dec. 11
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	,, 25
,, ...	Aug. 5		

To Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Friday	April 10	Wednesday	Aug. 12
,, ...	,, 24	,, ...	,, 26
,, ...	May 8	,, ...	Sept. 9
,, ...	,, 22	Friday	,, 25
Wednesday	June 3	,, ...	Oct. 9
,, ...	,, 17	,, ...	,, 23
,, ...	July 1	,, ...	Nov. 6
,, ...	,, 15	,, ...	,, 20
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	Dec. 4
		,, ...	,, 18

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandesh, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up til 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding 4 tolahs 2 annas, 11 tolahs 1 anna, 13 tolahs 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Cambridge has won for the fifth time in succession a good many people will be disappointed and a good many will flatter themselves that they knew all along what the result would be. The confidence of the partisan sportsman—and who that has hailed from the old country does not consider himself more or less a sportsman ?—is one of the most amusing circumstances attaching to athletic events, and, for our part, we would not have it wanting. The enthusiasm is a symptom that the British instinct is still alive, and, moreover, that the possessor of it is still English. When a man in India shows no anxiety about the result of the University boat race or the Derby, his friends may reasonably suspect that his liver is bad or that is old habits have sunk down to the apathetic characteristics of the natives of the country. On this occasion Cambridge was the favourite on account of the accounts which have come to hand regarding the crew, but there were not a few people with a warm side towards the dark blue who pointed to the nine successive victories of the Oxonians from 1861 to 1869, and were confident that Oxford could and would "do it again." However, Cambridge seems to be going in for a long "break," and it is interesting to know that if she wins again next year she will be even with Oxford as regards all the matches which have been rowed since 1829. Oxford has scored 16 victories since that date, and Cambridge 15 up to the present time. Cambridge's five victories is the longest break the light blues have yet been able to put together; their next longest was four, which were scored between 1836 and 1841 on the old course from Westminster to Putney. The match last year was won by the same number of lengths as the Cantabrigians have again won by this year; in 1872, they won by 2½ lengths; in 1871 by two lengths: and in 1870 by two lengths; so that Oxford cannot be said to be improving her position.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

LONDON, 28TH MARCH.

Cambridge won by two lengths.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH.

The subscriptions at Manchester and Salford towards the Famine Relief Fund have reached £8,000.

THE FAMINE LOAN BILL.

LONDON, 28TH MARCH.

The Indian Famine Loan Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons last night, when Sir Seymour Fitzgerald took occasion to criticise the conduct of Lord Northbrook. Messrs. Grant Duff, Whitbread, Balfour, and Laing deprecated premature discussion of the Viceroy's conduct. Lord George Hamilton said that time alone would show whether the measures of the Viceroy had been sufficient, and that it was presumptuous to anticipate a verdict.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

A deputation of Irish members waited yesterday on Mr. Disraeli to request him to release the Fenian prisoners, which request was refused.

SPAIN.

MARSHAL SERRANO AND THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH.

Marshal Serrano has captured the Carlist's advanced positions at Bilboa; the fighting is obstinate.

MADRID, 28TH MARCH.

Marshal Serrano has made a general attack on the Carlist positions at Bilboa; fighting continued for two days, but without any decisive result.

FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 28TH MARCH.

The Assembly has passed a vote for the complete fortification of Paris.

A Legitimist motion to decide upon a definitive form of government on 1st June was opposed by the Left and rejected.

THE PAPER CURRENCY IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 27TH MARCH.

The Congress has increased the limit of the legal tender circulation to four hundred million dollars.

COLLIERS' STRIKE IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

LONDON, 28TH MARCH.

Twelve thousand colliers have struck work in Staffordshire.

The s. s. Menzaleh was at Malta on the 27th instant.

Sir William Muir's appointment to the Medical Directorship has been gazetted.

Obituary—Colonel Sir W. H. Elliott, K.C.B., H. M. 51st Regiment.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH, NOON.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....	94,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	28,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	67,000	"
" " " Surats	5,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	700,000	"
" " Surats	145,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London....	174,500	"

Lower grades of Surats have been in much enquiry and prices are ¼ higher.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5½d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 4½d.
8¼ lbs. do	8s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0¾d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94¾.
Bar Silver	59.

SIR B. TEMPLE was expected in Calcutta on Saturday night.

MR. STUART HOGG is said to be about to be nominated a member of the Bengal Council.

IT is said that the Supreme Government has sanctioned the appointment of a fifth Judge to the High Court, N. W. P.

WE note that M. Victor de Lesseps and his colleague, Mr. A. Stuart, who were recently in Bombay have arrived at Lahore.

INFORMATION has been received by the last mail of the death of Colonel E. Oakes, the commandant of the 2nd Native Infantry.

THE experiment of rearing a second newspaper in Allahabad does not seem to have been successful, if we may judge by the circumstance that the plant of the *North West Herald* is now for sale.

WE (*Argus*) have heard it whispered that the Honourable Mr. Tucker will remain "one year more;" the fascinations of India are sometimes too strong for the oldest and wisest servants of the Government to resist.

THERE are 203 extra famine officers now at work in the area of relief, 53 covenanted civil servants, 60 military officers, 68 uncovenanted officers of the police and native civil service, and 22 persons specially engaged.

IT is believed that the Governor General will publish the regular estimates of 1873-74 and the Budget estimates of 1874-75 in about a fortnight. There will be no discussion, as no new taxation is likely to be imposed.

IT is strange to hear that one of the best musicians in Calcutta for some time past was a Baboo. This Baboo, named Odoy Chunder Gossamy, died on Tuesday last. He was a teacher in the Bengal Musical School.

THE Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has paid his visit to Kuppoorthulla, and received the usual State visit paid on these occasions, and as is customary has returned it. He has also unveiled the various statues which required unveiling.

THE growing intensity of famine in North Behar, at so early a period, has, it is said, led the Governor General to order 80,000 tons more rice from Burmah, raising the supply to 422,000 tons and the cost to above 3½ millions sterling, besides inland transport.

HORSES have been supplied by the Government of India for the use of the many officers in the famine districts. It was feared that Cavalry would add to the strain on the resources of the distressed districts, but they can be supplied easily at present from the Ganges, and horses are above all things necessary for the many relief officials.

IT would appear that the views we expressed the other day about the great room for retrenchment which there is in our civil and military establishments have had some effect, for we notice in a Poona paper that the peons belonging to the Collector's establishment, who used to be provided annually with cloth coats, are in future not to be supplied with coats at Government expense.

A MEETING of the Bengal Council has been summoned for the purpose of introducing, and referring to a Select Committee, a Bill to amend "The Calcutta Markets Act of 1871." The Bill proposes, among other things, to confer on the Justices the general power of establishing and maintaining municipal markets in Calcutta with municipal funds, and of acquiring land for the purpose.

A NEWS report from Aden, dated the 12th March, says—It is reported that a dhow recently embarked seventy slaves from a port near Massowa with the intention of taking them to Hodeida. Munzinger Pasha, on learning this, despatched several dhows with irregulars on board and captured the slavers and the slaves. The latter have been assigned, it is said, to merchants living at Massowa on condition of their being mustered once a month before a police officer.

MR. BOERESEN, of the Sonthal Home Mission, has written to the Deputy Commissioner of his district a letter, stating that at a place ten miles from Sooree, the people having exhausted their stock of grain had no means whatever of obtaining any, except by cutting wood and selling it in Sooree. A man and his wife could thus earn between them nearly four annas in five days, and, as they could buy rice in Sooree at an anna a seer, this just kept them above starvation; but numbers of men, daily, on receiving the price of the wood brought in by their wives and children, spend the money in drunkenness at a licensed liquor-shop, leaving their wretched families to seek their food in the jungles!

ACCORDING to the rules which have been passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, an attorney of the High Court of Madras, or of the High Court of Bombay, shall be entitled to be admitted as an attorney of this Court, provided that he shall produce a certificate that he has really and actually practised in either of the said Courts for a period of three years, and that his name is still borne on the rolls of the Court, and shall also give satisfactory proof of his good character. Examinations, though not imposed upon Madras and Bombay attorneys, must, however, be undergone by attorneys or solicitors hailing from Britain

THE recent accident in the Hooghly has raised an important question relative to the Hooghly Bridge. It would appear to rest upon a series of pontoons, and if a large ship were again to break away from its moorings and drift against the bridge the probability is that one or other of the pontoons would be broken into, in which case it would fill with water and help to pull down the superstructure. This contingency is a most unpleasant one, especially as the recurrence of the "bore" in the river makes it probable that from time to time vessels will be torn from their moorings. It is now suggested that the bridge should be removed out of the way of danger from unmanageable ships before any more money is spent upon completing it in its present position. It is said that £10,000 is the amount of damage which the bridge has sustained.

TO-MORROW the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal will formally open the new Presidency College Building, Calcutta. This is expected to be Sir George Campbell's last public appearance in India, and it is said that he will take the opportunity of speaking on political matters. He will have a great many stirring themes to exercise him, so that we shall probably have more of those emotional expressions of his "ghastly" pale face which has thrown the special correspondent of the *Daily News* into fancy raptures. Writing on Friday, the *Englishman* says—"Sir George Campbell proposes to leave Calcutta on the 7th or 8th of April. He goes home *vid* Bombay. We have been asked to say that His Honor does not leave his post till the Viceroy, the late Secretary of State, and the present Secretary of State have all decided, on the report of the highest medical authorities, that it is not possible for him to continue his labours in the hot weather. He was, we believe, ready to submit to any personal risk, but the matter having been placed in the hands of the highest authorities he has allowed them to decide it, and will leave Calcutta as above stated."

THE *Englishman*:—The Governor of Bombay has evidently lost his temper as well as his discretion, and the cause of his rage is the publication, by the *Bombay Gazette*, of a correct summary of the despatch sent home by His Excellency on the late riots. The Governor does not venture to attack the Press directly, but does it in a somewhat underhand manner as follows. The Committee appointed by the Parsees to draw up the memorial to the proper authorities in respect to the recent riots applied to the Chief Secretary for a copy of the despatch. We give an extract from the Secretary's reply, so that there may be no doubt about his actual words: "In reply, I am desired to state that H. E. in Council must decline to give the copy asked for. From the published report of the proceedings at the meeting at which the Committee was appointed, and from observations in the public Press, H. E. can scarcely doubt that some of those who attended the meeting had had an opportunity of reading a copy of the despatch surreptitiously obtained by some person from some department of the Government. The report of the Commissioner of Police cannot with propriety be furnished at the present juncture." If, as the Secretary says, "H. E. could scarcely doubt" that a copy of the despatch had been seen, what harm could there have been in furnishing a copy of it? By refusing to do so H. E. only admits the correctness of what has been published.

SPECIAL JURORS VERSUS COMMON JURORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among the gentlemen serving on the Special Jury to try the 62 Mahomedan rioters on Tuesday last, I find the name of a Mr. Eshwant Crustna Kerkar. May I request you or any of your readers to let the public know, through the medium of your journal, what qualifications are deemed requisite to entitle a man to serve on the *Special* Jury?

Bombay, 28th March. A JUROR.

DUBASH PRACTICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the article in your Summary of the 23rd inst., upon the custom of stevedores paying dubashes a return commission of 10 per cent., I would enquire if Messrs. Sharp and Lawrence decline conforming to the custom, whether they charge less for their work than other stevedores?

The assistant from Messrs. Nicol & Co. who gave evidence, says that firm employ Sharp and Lawrence to do the work as cheaply as possible, and not to pay commissions to dubashes. Have Nicol & Co. ever compared Sharp and Lawrence's bills with those from other stevedores? AGENT.

THE PARSEE PETITION TO THE STATE SECRETARY.

A PRIVATE meeting was held yesterday at "Mazagon Castle," the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of the committee appointed to prepare a petition to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, on behalf of the Parsee community of Bombay, complaining of the injustice and hardships to which they had been subjected during the prevalence of, and in connection with, the late Riots. In addition to the members of the committee, some of the principal Parsee inhabitants were present at the meeting, to which the memorial prepared by the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, P. M. Mehta, and Jehangir Merwanjee, was submitted for consideration and approval. The memorial, which was read by Mr. Mehta, is a voluminous document, with authenticated statements and official correspondence attached as appendices to it. After some discussion regarding the adoption of suggestions made by those present at the meeting, the memorial was unanimously approved. We believe a public meeting will be called at an early date to adopt it as a memorial of the Parsee community of Bombay.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... " 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs is expected to arrive in Bombay by the next mail.

THE NAWAB OF LUCKNOW.—One of the Nawabs of Lucknow, who arrived here a few days ago, left for his native country on Friday last.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A buggywalla named Mahomed Ismael was fined five rupees by the Acting Senior Magistrate on Saturday for rash and negligent driving.

THE HON'BLE MR. TUCKER.—We learn that the Hon. Mr. Tucker, senior member of the Executive Council, finally retires from the service from the 6th April next.

ABSCONDED.—A Hindoo goldsmith named Ramjee Wusta reported to the police on Friday that his wife absconded, taking with her ornaments valued at Rs. 300.

THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S EXAMINATION.—The result of the examination for the office of Subordinate Judge and that of Vakeel will be announced in the course of this week.

PILGRIMAGE TO DWARKA.—A mofussil paper states that three men were crushed to death in the crowd assembled a few days ago at Dwarka to perform certain Hindoo ceremonies.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday while two native children, a boy and a girl, were playing near a temple in Antone Gonsalves, cart an iron railing suddenly fell over them, by which they were seriously hurt.

DACOITY.—A short time ago a gang of dacoits, numbering about fifty, entered a field in the village of Duskrohie, in the Ahmedabad collectorate, and murdered a man. The dacoits have not yet been arrested.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Ahmed Abdoola was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing six knives and a fork, the property of the P. and O. Company.

FALL FROM A HEIGHT.—A Hindoo girl, aged about seven years, was playing on Friday near a window, when she suddenly overbalanced, and fell a height of about eighteen feet. She received serious injuries and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE DEWANSHIP AT KUTCH.—We learn that Mr. Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkur, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, who has been offered the Dewanship at Kutch, wishes to enter into certain conditions with His Highness the Rao before accepting the post.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, two natives were charged with having assaulted a Marwaree shroff within the precincts of the Boree Bunder Station of the G. I. P. Railway. They were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10 each.

A DESERTER.—Alfred Gibbons, who is suspected to be a deserter belonging to H. M.'s 40th Regiment at Lucknow, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house. The military authorities at Lucknow have been telegraphed to send a man to Bombay to identify Gibbons.

TORTURING A HORSE.—On Saturday a Parsee buggywallah was fined by the Acting Senior Magistrate Rs. 10, for driving a horse which was disabled by a sore leg. The accused tried to justify his act by stating that in the opinion of some veterinary surgeon his horse could be used. The magistrate cautioned him against being guided by the opinions of quacks, and in fining him told him that the evidence of the European inspector of police was sufficient to prove that his horse was quite incapacitated from work.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE.—The *Subodha Patrika*, in noticing the recent change of the English Ministry, congratulates India on her good fortune, in getting the Marquis of Salisbury to direct her affairs. The *Patrika* seems not to have been pleased either with the Duke of Argyll or with Mr. Grant Duff; because, it says, the former being an aristocrat, spent his time more in enjoyment than in the hard work of his great post; and the latter, though believed to be an able man, did not like the Indian department. India, says the writer, consequently suffered from the late liberal Ministry. The Marquis of Salisbury is a statesman of great qualities. He is exceedingly able, painstaking, conscientious, and independent.

WE hear that His Excellency the Governor refused to see His Highness Sangleekur who, we understand, had been to Bombay on a political mission. Captain West who accompanied Sangleekur has left for Sanglee.—*Poona Observer*.

THEY manage things in a queer way at Bombay. At the termination of the late riots a proposal was made to bring together the leading Parsees and Mussulmans in order to restore harmony and good-will. Of course it failed. Can good-will be secured by committees and resolutions? The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Souter, again lately invited the two communities to send their leading members to constitute a commission of inquiry to investigate the causes of the riots and to find out the instigators. This invitation was of a piece with Mr. Souter's usual good sense and discretion; and we are not surprised that the Parsees have prudently declined to join the committee.—*Indian Mirror*.

WE understand that the report of the Committee appointed to examine the Text Books in use in Government Schools, has been cordially approved by the Bombay Government, and the views embodied in it who holds both towards mistresses and children the are to be acted upon in the Educational Department of this Presidency. The report will be forwarded to the Government of India. The public are very much indebted to Dr. Murdoch for the pamphlets in which he brought this matter so prominently forward.—*Bombay Guardian*.

CURIOUS DISTURBANCE IN NOWSAREE.—There has been another riot, not in Bombay but in Nowsaree, not among Mahomedans but among Parsees, and the actors were women, not men. On the suspicion that yarn for the sacred thread, the *koosti*, was being made by machinery, a hundred Parsee women invaded the Girls' School and threatened to smash things generally, but their rage finally spent itself on half a pound of the obnoxious yarn, which was surrendered to them, and was torn to pieces with many imprecations and abusive words.—*Ibid.*

WE return thanks for a copy of the "The Bombay Riots of 1874," a well printed pamphlet of 69 pp. 8vo, compiled and produced at the *Bombay Gazette* office, which embodies a history of these events so far as they have become publicly known. We are yet in singular want of information as to the party or parties by whom the attention of the Mahomedans was drawn to the obnoxious statement regarding the private life of Mahomed. We can scarcely believe that the police could not get this information if they wished it, and one would have thought that the importance of such information would have been recognized by the authorities. The actual rioters who have been condemned to five years' imprisonment are men who do not know how to read, and their guilt cannot be so great as that of the literary gentlemen who took pains to communicate the information that inflamed their passions.—*Ibid.*

MR. TUCKER DENOUNCES THE MAKING OF SHERIFFS.—The Hon. Mr. Tucker on the uselessness of the Sheriff and the many temptations to jobbery, which the appointment of individuals to that well paid office "of which all the work is done by an under-paid employé", is about the most instructive reading to be found in this week's papers. There is no saint like a converted sinner, no temperance lecturer like a reclaimed tippler, no husband like a reformed rake, and no denouncer of the impropriety of making needless and heedless appointments to public offices like Mr. Tucker on the eve of final departure for another and a better climate. Nobody knew better than he how to make Sheriffs of his friends when it served his purpose to do so; now that he will not be able to appoint anybody any more he thinks that the office is a useless relic of barbarism, and that to nominate a Sheriff in future would simply be to perpetrate a job. The world is to have no more cakes and ale now that Mr. Tucker is grown virtuous. He has no further need of jobs, therefore jobs should vanish out of the land. It is hard lines for the future Tuckers and their friends. Having grown fat on the good things of the world the senior member of Council prescribes dried peas and cold water to his successors. —*The Times of India's* "*Whims.*"

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks a copy of a pamphlet about the "Bombay Riots of 1874," compiled and printed by the *Bombay Gazette*. In addition to the leading articles and other particulars of the riots that have appeared in the *Gazette*, the pamphlet contains some original matter. The preface gives the history of the riots, which is most interesting. The pamphlet contains also the opinions of the press in general upon the origin of the riots. It is written with great ability, and it deserves the public support. We are satisfied to learn that a large number of the copies of the pamphlet has already been sold.—*Jam-i-Jamshed*.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. HINDOSTAN, Captain N. Roskell, R. N. R., will sail to-day for England via the Suez Canal, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Col and Mrs E D Watson and infant
Col and Mrs Wallace
Mr and Mrs Walker, 2 children and 2 infants
Mrs and Mrs Gardiner, child and 2 infants
Mrs Raikes
The Rev F V French
Mr and Mrs C W Hutchinson and child
Mrs Dawson
Mrs Howard, child and infant
Capt and Mrs Bythell and 2 children
Mr C H T Crosthwaith & infant
Lieut-Col and Mrs P Maxwell and child
Mr and Mrs H Whymper, 2 children, and infant
Major and Mrs Baddeley, 3 children and infant
Mrs Channing and infant
Col Davis and 3 children
Major and Mrs J M Easton
Mrs J M Sexton
Mrs Wall, 3 children and 2 infant
Mr T Vines
Col and Mrs Ranken and infant
Mrs Walker, child and 2 infants
Major E A C Ilios
Mrs J G Batchelor
Mrs Bright, 2 children, and infants
Mr R R Doan
Mrs Bonnie and child
Mr S Smith
Miss Leahy
Col Day
Miss Kirkpatrick
Mrs Ishing on and 2 infants
Capt O M Bradshaw
Mrs Lewis Gordon and child
Major and Mrs Clarke and 2 children
Mrs and Miss Bayley and 2 children
Mr H H Alden
Mrs Creagh
Mrs Rawlins and infant
Miss Fuller
Mrs Dollimore
Lieut George Eden
Capt E L Street
Major G A Morgan
Capt S John Frome
Mr R Stephens
Capt Norman
Mr L Skinner
Mr J Crook
Mr and Mrs Halliday, and infant.
Capt C O Donnell
Mr W H Langmore.
Mr W Giles
Mr J McQuilkin
One deck passenger.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W P Duff
Mr W Cornell
Mr and Mrs Pugh
Col W S Jones

FOR VENICE.

Mr J F McConnell
Mr Geo Henderson
Mr and Mrs Knowles
Mr and Mrs H K York and child
Mr J Cheetham
Mr A B Chalmers
Mr and Mrs A E Millar, child and two infants
Mrs Dalton and child
Mr F Casella
Mr and Mrs Aitkinson and children
Mr R S Bell
Mr John Holden
Mr G H Grant

FOR SUEZ.

Mr H Dear
Dr and Mrs MacGregor and infant
Mr E England
Mr and Mrs Christian
Mr W Alexander
Major R P Hammond
Mr Charles Croker
Mr Samuel Gowan
Mrs Dalton and child
Mr T Dolland
Mr A Tennant
Mr A Love

FOR ADEN—Mr Paul Pereira.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

THE great day of the year to the boys and girls of the Byculla Schools arrived last Saturday, when the efforts of the successful ones, during the year, were to be rewarded with prizes, in the shape of handsomely bound books, received in the presence of all their rivals, and a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Numerous banners floating in the breeze decorated the compound in honour of the occasion, while the large room in the upper storey of the school-house, where the exhibition was to take place, had been all prepared for the accommodation of guests and pupils. The arrangements were admirable, the wings on either side of the room being reserved, the one for the boys and girls who formed the choir, and the other for all the rest, while the centre was left for the guests. However, though the space was ample and the seats numerous, both proved insufficient for the unusually large number of ladies and gentlemen who this year came to witness the distribution of prizes, and a good many were obliged to stand near the entrance. Among those present were: The Lord Bishop, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, General Gell, Dr. Thom, Dr. Joynt, Dr. Graham, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Loudon, Mr. Banks, Mr. Hynes, Rev. G. A. F. Watson, Rev. D. H. Cotes, Rev. G. C. Reynell, Rev. R. Stothert, Rev. Geo. Bowen, Rev. Geo. Ledgard, Mr. L. Fletcher, and Mr. Fox. The Lord Bishop presided at the table in the centre of the room where the prizes were laid out for distribution. The exhibition commenced at half-past five by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Walters, singing a few select songs by Sullivan, Weber, Donizetti, and others, to an accompaniment on the harmonium played by Mr. Thomas. The names of the girls who were to receive prizes were then called out by the Rev. Mr. G. C Reynell, and the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Pinhey. After the choir had entertained the company a second time, the boys were called and received their prizes from the Bishop. The Rev. Mr. G. C. Reynell then read the following

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1873.

The Council of Directors of the Bombay Education Society have the pleasure to present their Fifty-ninth Annual Report to the subscribers to the Society and to the public generally.

The Council are glad to announce that the conduct during the year of the children in the Society's Schools has been good.

The usual examinations have been held, the Rev. F. L. Sharpin having conducted the examination in religious knowledge, and Mr. Draper, Educational Inspector, N. E. D., the examination in secular knowledge. The reports they have furnished will be printed and circulated to the subscribers, and it will therefore suffice to quote the following extracts here.

Mr. Sharpin writes—"Upon the whole I was well satisfied with the results of the examination. The boys, I think, were better prepared and showed more thought than the girls, but both schools passed a creditable examination, and gave evidence that the religious training of the children is an object of especial care and interest in the institution."

Mr. Draper—"Both schools appear to have made progress and to be, on the whole, working well."

The Council congratulate the teaching staff and children on the results of these examinations, which they consider particularly satisfactory, as both schools have had disadvantages to contend against.

The Third Master of the Boys' School resigned in the course of the year, and Mr Phillips, a matriculated student of the Bombay University, was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Walters, the Head Master, and Mr. Thomas, the Second Master, are still carrying on the duties of their situations to the satisfaction of the Council.

The proposed changes in the system of management of the Girls' School, alluded to in the last report, have been effected by the appointment of a Lady Superintendent who has entire charge of the whole establishment, and their relations towards mistresses and children the position usually occupied by the head of a Christian household. The Lady Superintendent is not expected to take any part in the secular instruction of the children, and her time and energies are thus left free for exercising a moral influence over the whole establishment, and promoting the comfort and welfare of all under her control.

Mrs. Fallon, a widow lady, was selected for the appointment from a large number of candidates, and the Council have every reason to be satisfied with the results of the change. The ordinary school-room work is to be carried on by a First and Second Mistress. The former of these positions is at present vacant, the duties of it being performed by Miss Arthur, the Second Mistress.

The Council have abolished the system of making special payments for the instruction of the pupil teachers in both schools, having come to the conclusion that it was undesirable to continue it. The work is now done by the Head Master and the First Mistress as part of their regular duties. The Council have had the pleasure of making a personal allowance of Rs 100 a month to Mr. Walters, partly as a compensation for the loss he has sustained and partly in consolidation of other small allowances previously made to him.

The Surgeon's report will be printed in the Appendix. The Council are glad to note that, although a death during the year is again reported, there were less admissions into the School Hospital in 1873 than in the previous year.

By the kind permission of the Committee of the Scottish Orphanage, to whom the Barracks at Khandalla had been lent by Government, the girls were sent there last hot season, to the advantage, doubtless, of their health.

31 boys and 29 girls were discharged during the year, and 38 boys and 26 girls were admitted; and the Council are again happy to be able to announce "that no really destitute European child has been refused admission to the Schools."

There were 276 children in the schools on 31st December last, and they may be classified thus:—

On the Bombay Education Society's Foundation—	
On the Society's Free List	161
Under full but not less than half cost of maintenance paid for by Parents or Guardians (the remaining cost being borne by the Society)	8
Below half but not less than quarter cost of maintenance paid for by Parents or Guardians (the remaining cost being borne by the Society)	28
Number of children for whom nominal monthly payments of from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 are made by Parents or Guardians	24
Paid for in full by Parents or Guardians	3
	63
In the Military Asylum—supported by Government	52
	276

The report of Mr. Banks, the Superintendent of the Society's Printing Press, will be found in the appendix. The Council deeply regret to notice that owing to the loss of Government work by the establishment of the Central Press the receipts have very considerably decreased. A representation has been made to Government on this subject, the Council soliciting the favour of the Society's Press being employed to execute any work that might have to be put out. A favourable reply has been received to this application.

There have been changes in the executive staff during the year.

Captain Walshe having resigned the Secretaryship, the Council passed a vote of thanks to him for the zealous and efficient manner in which he had conducted his duties during his tenure of office.

On the retirement of Captain Walshe, the Council requested the Chaplain of Byculla to accept the Secretaryship as an honorary office, to which request, with the concurrence of the Lord Bishop, he agreed.

Colonel Hatch has retired from the Treasurership, and Colonel Lowe offered him their cordial thanks for the services he has rendered to the Society, which extend, on an aggregate, over many years.

Mr. Orr has kindly accepted the Treasurership *pro tem.*, and the Council trust that his engagements will not prevent him from eventually accepting the office permanently.

The Council have reserved the recommendations of their report for a notice of the financial position of the Society, to which they request the earnest attention of the public.

It will be remembered that by orders of the Supreme Government the enrolment of new subscribers to the Military Asylum has been prohibited since 28th August 1869. Subscribers to the Asylum were, on certain conditions, allowed to have their children maintained and educated in the Society's schools at the expense of Government, and thus every year a certain number of children were received, for whom payment in full was made. During the past year, of the 64 children admitted, 26 came under this head, while of 60 discharged 12 did so, and the Asylum is dying out. It will be understood how seriously the Society is affected by the circumstance when it is stated that the Society received more than Rs 55,000 on this account in 1868, but in 1873 only about Rs. 16,000, and that, even taking into calculation the actual number of children maintained in these years, the net loss is about Rs. 30,000. As matters grow worse in this respect every year, a greater loss will have to be reported in 1875.

Up to the present time the new Asylum has not been founded, and accordingly seven orphans of soldiers have been admitted into the Society's schools during the year. For thirteen of these Rs 10 a month is paid by Government, but four of them are free. The annual cost to the Society of these children alone is about Rs 3,540, to Government Rs 1,560 only. Besides these, there were admitted 2 children of discharged soldiers and pensioners, for 11 of whom Government pays only Rs 2-8-0 a month. A statement given in the Appendix will show that the Society actually spends about Rs. 2,000 a month on soldiers' children, in excess of amounts received on their behalf from Government and their friends.

It is much to be wished that Government would be pleased to pay the full cost of maintaining soldiers' orphans, a wish the Council have expressed in previous reports. The Society never turn a deaf ear to the claims of the orphans and destitute children of their countrymen, and trust that circumstances may never compel them to do so, but most earnestly do the Council solicit attention to the opinion held by them that the children of soldiers dying on service in India should be supported at the expense of the State, and that the funds of charitable institutions like the Bombay Education Society should be left for the aid of orphans of civilian poor. Many of these have, in past years, served their Queen and country, though, by taking their discharge and accepting civil employment, they have lost for their orphans the claim to the notice of Government which the Council consider should be enjoyed by the orphans of those who die before retirement.

The contributions of the public are somewhat larger than in the previous year, amounting in all to Rs. 4,899-3-0. The Council, in thanking the subscribers to the Society for their liberality, beg respectfully to express a hope that a consideration of the circumstances stated above—that 161 children are fed, clothed, and educated free, and that 60 are maintained in part, while on the other hand the income of the Society has been so seriously affected by the loss of Government printing and the gradual decrease of the Military Asylum—will lead many of the subscribers to increase the amount of their contributions, and other persons to become annual subscribers. The Council are firmly convinced that the income from subscriptions would be much greater if the public were aware that the Society has a great, and increasingly great, difficulty in meeting its expenses; they are persuaded that the smallness of subscriptions (where small) or the absence of subscriptions altogether, does not proceed from any want of sympathy on the part of the public in the work which the society carries on, of providing for the Christian education and the maintenance, in whole or part, of the children (especially orphans) of our poor fellow-countrymen, but from the absence of a full comprehension of the facts of the case as they actually exist.

The President then said: Ladies and gentlemen,—I have not much to add to the very minute and accurate details of the Report which you have just heard read. I will only thank you for your attendance on the present occasion in numbers larger even than usual, and for the interest in this Institution which your attendance indicates. We have indeed this year, and on the occasion of this meeting, great cause for thankfulness to Him, who has blessed and prospered the work of our hands. The Report, in almost every particular, is all it is possible to wish. To begin with that which is most important, the conduct of the children during the past year has been very satisfactory. I have the more pleasure in calling attention to this, because last year when His Excellency the Governor did us the honour of presiding, he felt it his duty to speak to the children with kindness, but at the same time with warning and to point the necessity of being more careful in their conduct than they had been during the past year. We have also every reason to be satisfied with the progress which has been made by the boys and girls in learning. The Report of the Inspector is, on the whole, good, and I am pleased to learn from Mr. Walters, what I think deserves to be recorded, that one of the pupil teachers without receiving any assistance from him succeeded in passing the matriculation examination. (Loud applause from the pupils). This is very creditable to the boy who showed such perseverance and such diligence, and I trust that his example will not be wanting in the influence which it should exert on every boy and girl in the school. We have also great reason to be thankful for the health with which God has blessed the children. When we consider that there are nearly three hundred children in the school, and when attention is called to the fact that there has been but one death during the past year, we cannot but say that the health of the children has been better than we could have expected. And having visited, as I did lately, the school at Aboo, where three or four children during the past year, out of fifty, died of fever, we have the more reason to be thankful to Him who has given health to this greater number. You may have observed, however, while Mr. G. C. Reynell was reading the report, that while everything else is flourishing the funds of the school are scarcely so flourishing as they were before, when the help from Government was larger than it now is. In fact, from the statement laid before the Committee by the treasurer on Wednesday evening last, it appeared that the income of the school during the past year was a few thousand rupees less than the expenditure. Now, I trust, that we shall never be able to say less than we are able to report on the present occasion—"that no single destitute European child was refused admittance. But if we are thus to open our doors, it is obvious that as Government aid is daily diminishing, there must be greater aid obtained from the public. I trust, therefore, that out of the large number of persons now present, if any are not subscribers to the school, that when the subscription list is sent round their own names will not be found out of the list-book.

The Bishop then turned towards the pupils and addressed them, trusting that in future years they would deserve the good character they had earned during the last. He needed not to point out to them that their present time was their seed time, and they were now laying the foundation of what they were to be in future years. He trusted they would make it their business not only to improve themselves to the utmost, but would give themselves up to follow the guidance of those who were set over them.

The Hon. Mr. Justice West then proposed a vote of thanks to the Bishop for having kindly consented to preside. He said he had come there on very short notice, or he might have had something to say about the report. He then alluded briefly to the advantages of education and the necessity for supporting an institution like the school.

The company evinced their complete approval of Mr. Justice West's proposition by loud applause.

The choir then sang "God save the Queen," and the company broke up.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 26th inst.

Read Government Resolution No. 257, dated 17th March, on the Trustees' Budget for 1874-75. It requests them to state what measures they are prepared to suggest in order to restore a proper equilibrium in their financial arrangements.

Resolution—The Trustees request that their letter No. 1397 of 6th March may be considered in connection with the Budget. They hope that His Excellency in Council, who is fully aware of the past history and present position of the Port Trust, will recommend to the Government of India to afford relief to the finances of the Trust by remitting a portion of the debt due to Government.

Read report dated 19th March, by the Officiating Chief Engineer, stating that he proposes with the unexpended portion of the sanctioned estimate for "preparing Mody Bunder for traffic" to complete the reclamation and metalling as far as is shown on a plan accompanying his report. The wharf wall will thus be lengthened 500 feet, and the present drain will be extended 40 feet. He proposes to throw a low bank of rubble across the head of the bunder to prevent the reclamation from being washed into the harbour.

Resolution—The Chief Engineer to be requested in expending the amount allotted for this work to render as much wharf wall as possible available.

Considered report of the Pilotage Committee, dated 5th March:—

With reference to Captain Henry's proposal to throw open the pilotage service, to make it free, and so to reduce pilotage fees, the Committee consider that although the balance of argument is probably in favour of a free pilotage service in Bombay, yet it is not advisable to recommend any change at present. They at the same time recommend that Captain Henry's proposal be not lost sight of, and that Captain Henry be requested to be so good as to obtain all the details he can of the working of the free pilotage system in other Eastern ports.

With regard to the great

have put to themselves, without being any the wiser. Do they become ayahs, nurses, teachers? Or do they get married? We are glad to be able to throw some light on the subject, and on the authority of the South India District Committee of the London Missionary Society, whose report for the year 1873 is before us, to state that there is a great matrimonial demand for those young women. The Committee inform us, that "suitable and comfortable settlements" are generally made. There is a pleasant sound about this, as if some of our respectable firms of solicitors were called upon to prepare deeds, and go through other formalities customary when well-to-do people marry.—*Madras Mail.*

MERITORIOUS CONDUCT OF TWO MOONSIFFS.—Moonisawmi Gownden and Naraina Rezu, Village Moonsiffs of Chinapallikuppam and Budithapoliem, in the Vellore Taluq, have behaved remarkably well in a case of dacoity which occurred at the foot of a hill in the former village on the 1st November last. On receipt of information of the occurrence of the offence the village Magistrates in question assembled a number of the villagers and went out at once to the scene of the robbery, and having organized a search in the adjacent jungles succeeded in seizing 10 out of a gang of 11 dacoits, with a portion of the booty in their possession without any aid whatever from the police, who had not heard of the dacoity, the nearest station being about seven miles distant. The gang would without doubt have dispersed long before any pursuit could have been organized by the Police. The offenders were tried by the Session Court with the result that the 1st prisoner was sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment, and the others to five years. The promptitude shown by these two Village Moonsiffs has been brought to the favorable notice of Government by Mr. Whiteside, and the two men have received a reward of Rs. 20 each.

THIRTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL FROM THE 6TH TO 19TH MARCH 1874.

THE weather of the fortnight has been variable and unusual. In Bengal more rain has fallen than is usual at this time of the year. There have been hail-storms in parts of Hooghly, the 24-Pergunnahs, Moorsedabad, Maldah, Pubna, Furreedpore, Patna, Tirhoot, Sarun, Bhagulpore, and Purneah. But these hail-storms usually extend over very limited areas; and, so far as the reports show, the hail has done no appreciable harm to the crops, except in small tracts of Furreedpore, Bhagulpore and Purneah. The hail-stones which fell in part of Calcutta on the 8th March were of unusually large size; but so limited was the area of the storm that, though it hailed for nearly half an hour at one end of the town, at the other end there was no hail at all. The rain which has fallen over most parts of Bengal will have done good to all the crops now in the ground; and on the whole the spring crops of Behar have passed through the fortnight without any general injury from rain or hail; and these crops may be said to be now (19th March) quite safe.

2. Prices in Central Bengal are much the same, and in Behar are a trifle dearer than they were a fortnight ago. The only districts where there has been really great increase in price are in East Bengal, where prices have risen during the fortnight—

From	14 seers to 12	seers per rupee in	Dacca.
From	17 „ to 13	„ „	in Mymensingh.
From	18½ „ to 15½	„ „	in Sylhet.
From	16½ „ to 13	„ „	in Chittagong.
From	13 „ to 12	„ „	in Noakholly.

These high prices betoken either depleted stocks or else a very large demand for export into the famine districts throughout East Bengal. Exports of rice beyond Bengal and the Calcutta demand for exportation are much slacker than heretofore; and this slackness has been felt in the Burdwan gunge markets where prices have fallen during the fortnight from 15 to 16 seers per rupee. The apparent rise in the Behar quotations must probably have occurred in head-quarters towns only; for the district narratives of Behar (see enclosures Nos. 3 and 4) speak of prices being easier, and supplies being sufficient in all districts except North Tirhoot and North Chumparun.

3. The lapse of another fortnight has made the prospects of the spring crop more assured, and unless there be very unusual weather, such as heavy rain or hail-storms over large areas before harvest time, the outturn will be good, far better, indeed, than the people or the local officers, or the Government, had any ground for hoping six weeks ago. In the Patna, Shahabad, Bhagulpore, Monghyr and Purneah districts, the yield of the spring crop will be equal to the outturn of ordinary years. In Purneah the unusually large breadth of spring crops will compensate for the shortness of the outturn in some of the northern tracts. In Gya the spring harvest will be very good, but the Collector estimates the area under crop to be only half the breadth of ordinary years; even if this estimate be somewhat within the truth, still the narrowness of the spring crop lands will greatly reduce the benefit to be conferred on Gya by the harvest which is now being reaped. In Chumparun, despite a little hail in one corner of the district, from one half to two-thirds of an average harvest is expected, excepting only in the Ramnuggur tract to the north, where the spring crops are very poor; and in Sarun, where the spring crop area is larger than in any other district, the yield is expected to be from two-thirds to three-quarters of an average spring harvest. In Tirhoot the outturn is not expected to average more than half the usual spring crop yield for the whole district; and the cheena (a cheap and early millet), which was somewhat extensively sown in February, is not doing well. In Central and Eastern Bengal the spring crops have been and promise to be very good; the occasional showers of the last six weeks have done the greatest good to the root and vegetable crops, to the April rice (boro dhan) fields, and to the spring millets. All these miscellaneous and ordinarily insignificant food crops have been sown this year very much more broadly than usual in every district of Bengal Proper.

In brief, it may be hoped that the rainfall of February, though it came so late that hope had almost gone, has placed several districts of Bengal and Behar beyond the reach of famine, and has contributed greatly to enable the less fortunate districts to meet, with the help of Government, the distress and famine that are now being felt in parts of the country.

4. The supply of grain is still sufficient for the demand at most of the larger markets, though at places in the north of Tirhoot and of Chumparun the supply is insufficient, and prices are very high. Sales of Government grain through the local dealers, or, failing them, through Government officers, have been sanctioned in the most distressed tracts of Bhagulpore, Dinagepore, Tirhoot and Chumparun. In these tracts local trade is doing nothing, or next to nothing, to maintain the supply. For the Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Dinagepore tracts, Sir Richard Temple has fixed 12 seers per rupee as the rate at which Government rice is to be sold to the public; this rate is for Bengal clean rice; other grains, such as the partially husked Burmah rice, will be sold at proportionate prices. For North Chumparun the rate for the sale of Government grain to the public has been fixed at 11 seers the rupee; the rate at which the grain is given to the traders being 11½ seers, they thus make something under 5 per cent. commission on their transactions. In the Durbhunga sub-division of Tirhoot the supply of Government grain now in store is not large enough to enable the Government to sell freely to the public: moreover, the private stocks are as yet sufficient, and private grain is still being sold at a rate a little cheaper than the rate of 10 seers per rupee, which at present obtains on the Government relief works. The sale of Government grain to the public is only now beginning on any considerable scale, so that at present nothing can be said as to the results of the measure. No report whatever has been received that the Burmah or Saigon rice is not acceptable to the labourers; indeed, the several kinds of rice have become so mixed up together in the hurry of transport, that the distinction has not been very completely maintained.

5. In South Behar, in parts of Purneah, in parts of Sarun, in Maldah, Rajshahye, and Bogra, and especially in Rungpore, private trade in grain is brisk. Rice from Eastern Bengal is being carried largely into the districts on the Brahmspooter.

6. There is a great deal of grain still waiting to come down from the Punjab by rail into Behar, and the traders complain from time to time that the railway cannot carry all they want to send. The Government of India have been in communication with the East Indian and the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Companies with a view of ensuring the best use of all the available means at their disposal, and the increase of their means if possible. That there must be an immense deal of grain in the Punjab which will, if it can, find its way into Behar, is apparent from many sources of information.

7. In successive Narratives it has been stated that private grain was flowing into Behar by railway at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 tons a day, and that a very large proportion of these great importations were consigned to Patna city. Yet when the Commissioner of Patna set himself last week, under instructions from Government, to buy in the Patna bazar 40,000 maunds of grain, he was met by the assurance that there were no large stocks in the city, and that any large Government transaction of the kind would derange the grain trade most seriously. It may be inferred, therefore, that the grain privately imported has found, and is finding, its way quietly and gradually into the more remote markets of South Behar, if not of North Behar. It must have been largely due to these importations, as well as to the operations of Government, that the price of grain has remained at a comparatively moderate rate over South Behar during the last four months, notwithstanding the failure of the rice crops and the high prices quoted at the beginning of the scarcity in November 1873.

8. In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, the exports of food-grains from Bengal during the five months ending on the 28th February are shown in a new shape at Appendix A. The total exports of food grains from all Bengal for the current and the previous year are as follow:—

	Number of tons exported in	
	1872-73	1873-74
For the month of February ...	65,715	34,241
„ five months from October to February	249,900	172,907

The export returns for the first half of the month of March are not yet quite complete, and therefore no figures for the last fortnight are given; so far as returns and telegraphic advices of the exports beyond sea have been received, it is apparent that the export of rice from Bengal to Europe and the Colonies is declining. The periodical market reports received from the Chamber of Commerce show that the demand for rice in Calcutta for exportation has been slack during the fortnight, and that wholesale prices in Calcutta have fallen about 8 per cent. during the fortnight. The imports of grain from beyond sea into Bengal have been.

	1873-74	
During the four months ending on the 28th February...	109,061 tons	as against for the whole year 1872-73, an im-
During the month of Feb. ...	99,058 tons	port of 104 tons.

Of this total only a very few thousand tons are on *bona fide* private account.

9. The only tracts in which the condition of the people is clearly getting worse, and in which there is at present actually famine, are the three north-east subdivisions of Tirhoot (with a population of two millions), and a comparatively small tract of North Chumparun, with a population of about 300,000.

The last Narrative will have shown that there was cause for uneasiness about the state of parts of North Tirhoot. Immediately after the despatch of that Narrative the accounts from Durbhunga became still more alarming; there seemed reason to believe that there had been a considerable outbreak of famine there. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor thought it right himself to proceed to the spot in order to satisfy himself of the state of things, and to do all that he could to assist in dealing with the calamity. He was the more anxious to do this as so much has now been trusted to local officers on the spot, and Mr. Metcalfe, the new Relief Commissioner, specially charged with the relief of North Tirhoot, was proceeding to take up his duties, while Mr. Bayley, the Commissioner of the Division, was at hand. The Lieutenant-Governor was thus able to meet these officers on the spot where the greatest want had arisen, to concert with them the necessary measures, and to see Mr. Metcalfe fairly started in his task.

10. On the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival he found there could be no doubt that famine of considerable severity had set in through the tracts about Bahira, Hathee and Singhya in the Durbhunga sub-division, east and south-east of Durbhunga. The people were flocking to the relief works in enormous numbers. Voluntary agency was unfortunately not forthcoming so freely in Durbhungah as in most other parts, and it had not been found possible to organise local labour arrangements so rapidly. The lower classes of this part of Behar are a most miserable and timid people, most difficult to move. At first none will come to anything new. When they begin to come, they come with a rush like a great flock of sheep. It was necessary to offer work for long, and search them out before they could be got to it. A very full and complete Government organisation was being gradually elaborated, but unhappily we are always liable to surprise among such a people; and in a limited tract it proved that some of the poorer classes had begun to starve before that organisation was in full operation. There was no dearth of supplies in the country; they were forthcoming at a dear rate, and the population at large was not seriously affected, but many of the poorest of the labouring classes had become much pinched, and a few of the most wretched had reached the point of starvation. The character of the distress and of the population were both such that the free use of relief works is, more than anything, effective. These were very rapidly extended and very indulgently managed, all comers being admitted, even though their work was little more than nominal. It is believed that by this means widely-spreading want has been stayed. Meantime, special care is given to those who have starved or nearly starved; they are well supplied with food and necessaries. The arrangements for village-to-village relief in detail, already in progress, are pressed on as fast as possible. At this season the population who are on the works do not suffer from exposure, and all who are not much reduced seem almost happy and contented there, so much so that it may be difficult to get them home again.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor went through 49,000 people employed on the largest works extending over several miles; many of them were very miserable; but the only loud complaint and strong appeal to him which he encountered was from a large group of families collected together, who seemed the most reduced and miserable of all. When he came to inquire into their grievances, it turned out that they had been selected by Mr. Metcalfe as quite unfit for work, and were to be taken in and specially cared for. With loud wailings they protested against such treatment, and only prayed to be allowed to remain on the works. It is impossible to save the lives of many reduced children because the parents will not come to our relief-houses until sheer famine is used, and that might create a panic. Except, however, these very reduced cases, the works suffice for the present.

Though wages are low and food dear, the indulgence which allows whole families to come on the works and receive payment makes them very popular, and enables the peoples to subsist. Women and children are much more numerous than men. It is, however, impossible to continue long to allow the numbers collected together to increase, and all efforts are now given to deal with the needy in detail. Some progress had already (17th March) been made in sifting the immense masses of people on the largest works; the able bodied, who prefer good wages, are being kept on considerable works where a stricter system can be enforced; the less able villagers, and those who are better at their homes, are being sent to petty village works, and those unfit for any work are being put on charitable relief. Commencement is also made of dealing with cultivators by advances.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor, the Commissioners and their officers have occupied themselves in carrying out the details of these arrangements under the general rules already laid down. A large European agency had been arranged for, but the Lieutenant-Governor found the native agency to be deficient. He has directed every effort to call out and use the village agency which the country affords, to stimulate the landholders and their agents to get such paid native agency as the country affords. But superior native agency is not available. The population being Hindustanee, and more allied to the people of the North-Western Provinces than to those of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for aid. That appeal was promptly responded to, and a number of selected native officers have been sent down by Sir W. Muir; they will be of the greatest use. Some good Bengalee officers and some Bengalees selected by the Commissioners of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions have also been sent to assist in the work. The native officers will be especially useful in many circles; and in some circles where civil servants of limited experience of the country are in charge, native coadjutors will be invaluable, especially in dealing with that most difficult but most important part of our operations—the advance of money and grain to respectable cultivators, whom assistance may enable to tide over the period of distress.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor has visited both several parts of the very populous Durbhunga sub-division and parts of the two other espicially distressed sub-divisions of Tirhoot, Seetamurhee, and Madhubunnee. In one part of Madhubunnee there seems to be some cause of apprehension, but the sub-divisional officer is going to the spot, and it is hoped that danger will be obviated. The Lieutenant-Governor has been happy to find a concurrence of official and non-official testimony (confirmed so far as he has seen by his own observation) that in these two sub-divisions, as well as in the greater part of the Durbhunga sub-division, the want which was certainly coming very rapidly on the people has been met and stayed. The means were found of managing relief works and giving aid in a rough way wherever it was most necessary pending the completion of a more perfect organization. Everywhere there is great resort to the relief works. Everywhere other forms of relief are rapidly progressing, and the result has been to save the people from starvation. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts he may believe that is only in the comparatively limited tracts above alluded to that actual starvation has been reached, and that in those tracts it is now stayed. Only three or four deaths are recorded as actually due to starvation: it may be feared that directly or indirectly a few more may have suffered, of whom we have no full information; but it is believed that everything possible has been done to stave off the evil, and that with the help of God we shall succeed.

14. The relief officer of the northern and most distressed tract of Chumparun writes that "during the last few days there has been a marked change for the worse in the condition of the people throughout a large part of this sub-division." Prices have for some weeks been high in this tract, the people are for the most part poor, and the landlord does little to assist them. Regular charitable relief, village by village, began earlier in this tract than in any of the famine districts; and it appears that by such relief, and by the sale of Government grain to those who can pay, the distress will be met, and the people will be enabled to get through the hard season from March to August next. No cases of death from starvation are reported, though the village-to-village visitation has brought to light some hundreds of people who were unable to work, were much reduced in strength, and must probably have died before long if Government relief had not been given.

15. The only other tracts in which the near approach of actual famine had been apprehended were parts of North Bhagulpore, part of South Monghyr part of Sarun, part of Purneah, and parts of Dinagepore, Maldah, and Rungpore. Of North Bhagulpore the Magistrate was able to write: "I have been over a large extent of country in all the worst tracts; * * * prices have not only fallen, but grain is more easily procurable; * * * should no damage be done to the spring crops by hail or rain, general distress will certainly be averted till June." He adds: "There can be no question that matters are more satisfactory now than they were a month or so ago." From the worst part of Monghyr the sub-divisional officer gives a favourable report of the condition of the people, and says that "he saw no signs of starvation." Regarding the worst parts of Purneah the Magistrate reports that isolated cases of great distress are found, but there is no general distress. He adds that "as long as the supply of grain is kept up as it is at present, he has no fears for the people." Regarding the worst parts of Sarun the subdivisional and district officers report "that there is distress, but the people are far from starvation as yet," and that "there have been no cases of starvation, but isolated cases of distress are reported and are provided for." From Dinagepore the Magistrate reports that the people are "wonderfully cheerful and sanguine about the future;" and Sir Richard Temple, after his tour through the Dinagepore district, writes "there is no marked distress yet reported, nor has any marked symptom come under observation." From Maldah, the Magistrate writes: "No cases of distress or starvation are reported;" and after visiting the worst part of the district he says: "I am glad to find there is at present no cause for anxiety in that quarter." From Rungpore it is reported that the excellent promise of the spring crops makes things look much more hopeful; but in some parts there is much distress, which is being relieved as it occurs; and at the relief houses there were a considerable number of people suffering from disease and starvation combined.

In some of the districts mentioned in this paragraph, severe distress is expected later in the year, and preparations are being made accordingly. But general distress has not yet appeared in these tracts, as it has unhappily in Tirhoot and North Chumparun. From several parts of the country, it is reported that, if it had not been for the measures taken by Government, there would have been many thousands of starvation deaths before this, and the prospect for the next four months would assuredly have been very much blacker than it now is.

16. Of the other districts and tracts classed as *distressed* in November 1873, it may be said that the favourable rains of February and the activity of private trade have so far as the local officers are able to judge, removed all present apprehension of general distress or famine. The condition of affairs in parts of the Burdwan Presidency and Chota Nagpore Division, and in the Santhal Pergunnahs, none of which were originally classed as *distressed*, will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs.

(*To be continued.*)

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

PRESS SYNTAX.

"FOR amusing instances of all the blunders which it is possible to make in syntax," quoth Mr. Justice Holloway, (according to a report of a case which is reported by our contemporary the *Madras Times*) "one has only to go to the newspapers." No doubt if murdering the Queen's English were a criminal offence, newspaper editors and correspondents would have a bad time of it, and here in India would, it is to be feared, be frequently subjected to punishment similar to that awarded to Mr. James Silk Buckingham who, fifty years ago, was deported from Calcutta to Europe for a less serious offence than a breach of syntax. Still some allowance may be reasonably made for the grammatical laches of newspapers. In these days of telegrams, articles have, as a rule, to be written and printed with great rapidity, the reading public insisting upon information rather than nicety of expression in the language in which the information is conveyed. Writers of books or of articles in periodicals have much more time for reviewing their productions than have writers for the Press, and for this reason we ought to find more finished and correct writing in books than in newspapers. As a matter of fact, however, the very reverse is frequently the case. The hurry incidental to a good deal of newspaper work has of course its drawbacks in the shape of errors in judgment or misstatements of fact, but, as a rule, it necessitates a brevity and clearness of expression which might be certainly cultivated with advantage through all ranks of officialdom. Let any ordinary reader, for example, peruse a long winded official report, or an intricate judgment in a Law Court, and afterwards glance over a pithy summary of either which may be found in the leading columns of any good newspaper, and in nine cases out of ten we believe that, bad syntax notwithstanding, he will gather a clearer idea of the subject matter of the report or judgment from the newspaper-writer than from the author of the report or the deliverer of the judgment.—*Madras Mail.*

THE GREAT IMPOSTURE.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

AN individuality so flimsy, so indistinct, so brief, so without mark, seemed but a slight foundation for the immense superstructure finally levelled to the ground the day before yesterday. The proportion seems that of the Pyramid to the Cheops within. It is to be considered, however, that the very absence of character, mark, purpose, and achievement favoured, if it did not also help to suggest, the imposture. The disappointment of the mother became a frenzy and a possession. Her second son had by this time died, leaving an infant heir and a widow, of whom the mother-in-law seems to have been jealous. As she could not bear the loss of her elder son, with its bitter consequences to herself, she was resolved it should not be. Is was impossible he had gone down with a vulgar ship's crew. She advertised, and instituted inquiries, and asserted that her son was not lost, and challenged all the world to contradict her assertion. Her will had ever been law; it should now be fact. Upon some film of hope—the bare fact that missing people are customarily sought by advertisment in the Australian Colonies, where there are also offices for mutual inquiry—she would raise her spirit from that vasty deep. In that region there do roam about men bankrupt of fortune and character, catching at straws, waiting for something or other that is to come. It is the fringe of that glorious but party-coloured garment which humanity has thrown round the naked world. A very large class there are more or less adventurous, taking the licence and claiming the immunities of that character. Often changing employment and companion-ship, and filling up the gaps as they know best, they meet at stations, at diggings, at the bars of hotels, hearing and telling wild, disjointed, strangely transmuted legends of that old home in the Northern hemisphere, to them a wonderland, a romance, and a tradition. It is always the strangest that travels the furthest, and what they do hear of the Old Country is just that which we regard as the least fair sample of it. They are also great novel readers, and while they read in shilling volumes numerous stories of patrimonies going a-begging, heirs lost and found, and clever men making their way to the palace from the dunghill, they are also told that "truth is stranger than fiction," and, what is more, that audacity is sometimes found better than either. If *Aurora Floyd* was read by the defendant, why not *Henry Dunbar?* They are where they are to make their fortunes—to make themselves, indeed. What may not a man make? But that is nothing, unless he can make himself somebody else. The Lord Chief Justice presented the peculiar habits and ways of the hermit crab prominently and humorously to the attention of the Jury, but they are the habits and ways of a larger part of mankind than we should like to say, or even to realize. In Australia the advertising columns and the inquiry agencies are enough to turn the head of any one who has an honest, or a dishonest, yearning for an ancestral hall. About ten years ago an item of intelligence struck a chord which thrilled through the Antipodes. The poor lady whose many faults were a little redeemed by a touch of insanity had it published out there that there were good grounds for believing her son, the heir of a splendid patrimony, to have survived a wreck off the coast of South America, where he had been travelling, and to have possibly found his way to Australia, where, for reasons of his own, he might have changed his name, assumed a disguise, and adopted some common occupation. "Every bolt has its billet," and, widely as the bolt had been shot by Lady Tichborne, it did hit a man in one of the many joints of his loose-fitting harness. It hit Mr. Arthur Orton. He was now the right man in the right place—that is, if he could thrust, wriggle, and squeeze himself into it. He had sailed about the Atlantic and Pacific; he had visited the chief ports of South America; he had had adventures there; he had been where Roger Tichborne had been, and also where he had intended to be; he had adopted a false name, and that for a good reason; he had been in some variety of curious occupations; he could ride and break horses; he had conformed to the Roman Catholic Church, and learnt some words and signs; in fine, he was already an adept at duplicity, with more strength and courage than usually go with that gift. As it happened, he had already told his friends that he had good expectations at home. He was also in very great straits—quite at his wits' end, in fact. Here, then, was an earnest invitation to the Southern Hemisphere to send back a Baronet, presumed to be somewhere thereabout. Wanted, an heir to an old title and large estate." Arthur Orton would hardly have been true to himself and his position if he did not rise at that fly. Nay, he was even anticipated; he was inquired after, he was discovered—he must be the man. Rumour greeted him on all sides as Sir Roger Tichborne, Bart. He could not deny it, for he could not say that the name he went by was the true one, or that his story would hold water. Who was he, if not Sir Roger? He was soon in the hands of agents, lawyers, and money-lenders, who behaved much as such people usually do. They were inquisitive, and even sceptical, in their relations with the presumed Baronet till they had committed themselves by advances of money. When their money was once at stake they doubted no longer. As for Arthur Orton himself, he behaved with much prudence, and even a degree of propriety, barring, of course, the imposture, and barring, too, some indications of a wish to disencumber himself of a partner who in several respects would not be equal to his new position. As for Lady Tichborne, if she could be staggered at all, there was already enough to stagger her. But as she had made up her mind, not only that her son lived, but also that he had lived for a long period among the scum of the human race, under false names and disguises, pursuing low occupations, and wilfully forgetting all he was or had ever learnt, her anticipations were only corroborated and her faith strengthened by all she now heard of the man's figure, habits, language, writing, and associations. When matters had thus come to a crisis in Australia he had no choice but to start for the recovery of his birthright. He was impressed on by an irresistible current of circumstances, to which he did but gently accommodate himself. He may almost pity the misgivings with which he must have meditated during the voyage on his daily approaching interview with his "mamma," and also on the bare possibility that not only his new fame but also the notoriety attaching to the name of Arthur Orton might be going before him.

Such was the encouragement, and such the preparation, with which this utterly contemptible, but now most remarkable personage landed seven years ago for the invasion of an ancient patrimony. The Conquest itself was hardly a more ambitious or more hazardous enterprise. Yet it cannot be said that this new invader was utterly routed till Saturday. It must always be a marvel how the delusion lasted, even if we account for it ever so much to our own satisfaction. There was an extraordinary concurrence of governing circumstances. First of all, there were traitors in the camp of the defence. There was the infatuated mother, who at once handed over to her supposed son every letter, journal, and token of every kind, and all the information she could give towards the establishment—that is, the fabrication—of an identity. The Claimant had also clever and of course unscrupulous assistants, who saw at once what they had to do, and who did it. As the appearances were against him, they must not throw away a chance. What they had to do was to construct by positive and particular evidence of the most minute and circumstantial kind, a fabric of identification so large that even if a good deal were knocked over, there would remain enough for the purpose, or, if not, enough at least to protract the war. Accordingly, all sorts of people were carefully hunted up, sounded as to their knowledge of the true Roger Tichborne, and their own recollections wound out of them. They were then plied with the evidence of others, and put upon the line of inquiry they were to take with the Claimant. We think it may be said that every interview, not to say every meeting, of an apparently casual cast, was prearranged and done by programme. Everybody was frankly told he would be rather startled at first, but at the same time assured that the most competent witnesses had begun with incredulity and ended in full belief. There was a manufactory of affidavits ready to be submitted for the signature of all who had made even a partial surrender of their judgment. The man himself, it was always admitted, was indeed a prodigious development, so the comparison was always led away from the person to some minute or out-of-the-way circumstances, which it was said "none but Roger Tichborne could possibly have known." Few considered how completely the defences had been opened to the Claimant, and that he had the run of the Tichborne annals, archives, gossip, and everything. Every day he had opportunities of acquiring a little more of the social gloss which befitted his assumed rank; every day his stock of information was added to; every fresh witness contributed some items; every day of both trials supplied new materials; every time a question was repeated the Claimant could answer it better than before, being better informed and better advised. Then he could always plead the tricks of memory, and was neither ashamed to have things brought to his remembrance nor to have forgotten what he had said the day before.

We may now ask—and that is the point which most concerns us—how came this man, in spite of the most unfavourable appearances, to attract, to confirm, and to organize into a sort of faith so vast an amount of human credulity? The answer must be that, in the first place, a large part of mankind, and that by no means of the lowest or least educated, wish to believe the improbable and prodigious. They are ready for anything, because they really desire it. For this purpose, and in order that they may be more free to believe what they choose, they close their eyes to the most important and most material facts of the question, and their reasons to the great laws which should control a decision. They prefer to look about for the smaller particulars, the incidental circumstances, and some trifle or other which may give them a key to the question. Vanity is satisfied, labour saved, and perplexity avoided by an intuitive assent resting upon something which, if not wholly inexplicable to other inquirers, is next to nothing at all in the scale of right reason. When people have no laws of judgment in themselves, little experience, or at least little fruit of it, no tests which they know how to apply, their faith, and with it their adhesion, is as much at the mercy of any one who practises upon it as a salmon is at the mercy of a dexterous angler. The Carabineers were taken in file, a shoal of them, with some bait to catch the eye or the ear. So the Lord Chief Justice had to bark back the inquiry at every step to the question of personal identity, to the amount of change possible or impossible, and to the real impossibility of such an one as Roger Tichborne was fully proved to have been acting, speaking, writing, thinking, and feeling as the Defendant was abundantly proved, and, indeed admitted to do. He placed both men before the mind of the Court in the intolerable light of the most thorough investigation ever given to a personal question, and asked whether it was possible that the one could be the same as the other. It was possible, indeed, for it was in the evidence, that one had enveloped himself in the integuments and surroundings of another. The one bird had decked itself with the plumage of the other. But were they the same, unless on a supposition which destroys identity altogether, and which must have left us all in horrible uncertainty as to what we may turn into? Is it possible that any one of ordinary composition, form, education, and manners could change into such a being as that at the bar? Could any one of the Jury themselves? They could not. Neither could Roger Tichborne.—*Times.*

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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